

A WARRANT OUT FOR PECK.

THE COMMISSIONER ACCUSED OF THE BURNING PUBLIC PAPERS.

The Howard Documents are Alleged to Be the Original Blanks on Which Peck Based His Report on Tariff and Wages—A Lively Time in His Office While the Warrant Was Being Served.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—This afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the special committee appointed by the National Democratic Committee, and consisting of Nelson Smith (chairman), of Tammany's General Committee, E. Ellery Anderson, J. Schoen, and E. F. McSwaney, waited upon Commissioner Peck and made a formal request for permission to examine the original blanks from which he made up his report on tariff and wages. The feeling existing between Messrs. Peck and Anderson was intensified because of Peck's knowledge that Anderson's counsel, ex-Senator Norton Chase, was even then being sought by District Attorney James W. Eaton getting out a warrant for his arrest on the criminal charge of having destroyed public documents, to wit, the very papers from the manufacturers they were striving to get hold of. By 4 o'clock Police Justice Gutmann had signed his arrest warrant, and the messengers presented by Mr. Chase, who are clerks in Peck's office, and had issued a warrant for the Commissioner's arrest. It had not been served up to 7:30 this evening, at which hour Commissioner Peck informed The Sun reporter that he had been arrested, although he had heard of the warrant and had known what was going on all day. He said that the charge that he had destroyed the papers sought for by the committee was false. He refused, however, to make any further statement until he had consulted with his counsel, Edward J. Moeghan.

The allegations in the application for a warrant are that on Sunday night, Sept. 11, Commissioner Peck did not take to Elbert Rogers, a clerk in his office, a bundle of papers, and that said Rogers handed them to the janitor of the apartment house, 25 South Hawk street, one J. W. Dennison, with the request that he be burned in the furnace; that this was done, but that certain charred remnants were preserved, and those were exhibited before the judge and subsequently identified by clerks in Peck's office as similar to those sent out to the manufacturers when he was collecting statistics of wages during the years 1880-91.

District Attorney Eaton says of the case that when the knowledge that a crime had been committed in this country, was the universal destruction of public papers, came to him, it was his duty to bring it before either the Grand Jury or a Police Justice. He chose the latter, and secured a warrant returnable tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

While all this was going on down town the special committee were busy plying Commissioner Peck with their questions. When they entered the office the Commissioner said:

"Well, gentlemen, what do you want?"

"Oh," said Chairman Smith, blandly. "We only came in to see you, and to let you know that we are here." He then presented the letter from the National Democratic Committee, appointing him, and said:

"We understand that you agreed to show us the original documents upon which your report is based."

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guaranteed out of it by the papers who championed Mr. Cleveland and hounded him. Further developments to-night in the criminal case against the Commissioner Peck are to the effect that \$2 was given Janitor Dennison to burn the papers. The papers, which were handed to the janitor folded and in bundles, and that it took him from 11 P. M. Sunday night to 12 M. Monday morning to burn them. The whole matter leaked out through the lips of some woman, presumably servant girl in the house, who told outside that Mr. Peck was getting rid of some papers he did not want. This passed from mouth to mouth until it reached the ears of Norton Chase, and he at once started District Attorney Eaton on the case. Janitor Dennison was frightened into making an affidavit of what he saw, and a search in the furnace brought to light several of the burned circulars containing replies to the Commissioner's queries relative to tariff and wages.

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NEW BOOKS.

Here, in Wagona Gilman's novel, "Buddie and Sentiment" (Outing Company), is an engaged couple, one a young Hebrew banker of Wall street, who owns a stable of thoroughbreds, the other a girl from Virginia, who knows pedigree and can talk the language of the paddock and the oval as well as the clock. The pair are engaged to be married, and the banker goes off as a missionary to the lepers of Molokai. This, if we may be allowed to speak plainly, is pulling it rather strong. The plot does not agree with the New York atmosphere. It starts us to hear the hoofs thundering and to see the silken jackets blowing out like balloons in one chapter, and to come upon an account of the operation of the religious conscience in the next. We think it would have been a wise precaution if Gilman had attached a postscript, as the Grimm brothers did to one of their stories, warning that anybody not believing would be required to pay 75 cents, but in the absence of any penalty we see no reason why the piece of incoherence should not be lifted on every side. It is all very well to tell us that the girl was "refined," "artistic," "chic," "a Southern flower," with "ecstasies like damped antheas." That is interesting, but it still does not persuade us. We think the banker would have been a more intelligent part if they were not so absurdly ready to yield themselves to the most obvious machinations of the most transparent villain. It is very interesting in the beginning, where the Shadwell girl is introduced, and the banker is introduced as a person to be fooled by, and the promise of the first few chapters of "Out of the Jaws of Death" (Cassell Company) is not at all fulfilled in the succeeding portion of the book. Very soon we come to wish that the Prince would quit "smoking his pipe" and go to work, and "believe us, the Prince would drop back to her Shadwell condition, in which she was, at least, a minor, but they don't. They keep on being ridiculous consistently to the end—very ridiculous, that even the burning up of Kavanagh in a potter's kiln is a sort of a compensation.

"Mr. Fortner's Marital Claims," by Richard Malcolm Johnston (D. Appleton & Co.) is a new Dukeborough tale, a story of rural Georgia of fifty years ago, and it is a very carefully constructed and very amusing and full of history. It is concerned with Baptist people and Methodist people, and it relates the domestic opposition encountered at a critical juncture by Mr. Fortner, who held views identical with those of the Apostle Paul, regarding the place and rights of women, and who supposed that these views were shared also by Mrs. Fortner. The case between the two is delightfully presented in this chronicle, and incidentally there is a good deal that will excite the interest and conduce to the enlightenment of the reader. The story is a charming and recently celebrated redundancy.

"Where am I?" occurs here in a harmonious dialectical environment, shining like a fine jewel properly set. Other short stories by Mr. Johnston fill out an unusually attractive volume.

"East and West," by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale (Cassell Company), is a lightly sketched but charming American story of 100 years ago. It relates the experiences of a group of men whose names were prominent in the history of the country, and who were living in a remote and isolated place. The story is a charming and recently celebrated redundancy.

"The Concord Fall for Puerto Cabello," by Washington, Sept. 16.—The Concord, the first of Admiral Walker's squadron to arrive at La Guayra, has been ordered to proceed to Puerto Cabello, eighty or a hundred miles up the coast. Now that the Rear Admiral has arrived at La Guayra, many officials intimate that the Concord will be ordered to proceed to Puerto Cabello, eighty or a hundred miles up the coast. Now that the Rear Admiral has arrived at La Guayra, many officials intimate that the Concord will be ordered to proceed to Puerto Cabello, eighty or a hundred miles up the coast.

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